Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1808. [No. 2060.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday.
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.
☞ Apply to
The Printer.
December 22. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS.
October 24. d

WANTED
A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 9. d

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
Two *NEGRO MEN*, accustomed to plantation work, one other as a striker to a smith one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to
John Gadsby.
November 24. d

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.
November 19. d

TO RENT,
And possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts.*——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.
Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
October 12. d

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
5 do. Malaga
5 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
2 do. first quality Molasses
6 do. green copperas
do. alum
9 do. brown sugar
20 bags Pimento
15 do. Ginger
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
WINES.
TEAS
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.
Aug. 31

☞ *Broker's* Office.
THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make *advances on deposits*—or to procure *cash for good paper.*—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.
A. LINDO, *Broker.*
Dec 23 d

Wanted to Purchase,
A *NEGRO MAN* from 18 to 25 years of age; for whom a liberal price will be given.
Apply to
John Gadsby.
November 19. d

WANTED,
A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to take freight to *Boston.*
APPLY TO
Lawrason and Fowle.
December 14. d

Public Sale.
BY Virtue of a deed of trust, from George Parker, to the Subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of Money therein mentioned to William Fitzhugh esq.
Will be sold at Public Sale on the premises for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon:
A handsome, two story Frame House and the LOT whereon it stands, situated in a very desirable part of the Town on the north side of King-Street opposite to Mr Wm. Rhodes,
Amos Alexander.
Dec. 23. dts.

Public Sale.
TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1808, if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of *Thomas Ludwell Lee*, Esq. of Coton, (if not previously disposed of at private sale, of which due notice will be given—
All the residue of
His Berry-Hill Estate,
Situate in the county of Stafford, containing three hundred acres or thereabouts. A considerable part of this land is excellent meadow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and the remainder is represented to be good farming land, and well timbered.
The terms are—One third ready money, the balance in equal payments in twelve and eighteen months.—A title will be made when all the payments are completed.
GEORGE CARTER,
For FANNY LEE, Executrix of Thomas Ludwell Lee.
December 16. dts

Ten Thousand Dollars-worth
OF GOODS FOR SALE.
Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT, deceased:
About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.
A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the ballance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.
The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.
☞ *ALL PERSONS* indebted to the firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co. JAMES MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are heredy notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by JOHN M. MUSCHETT, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.
All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.
John Linton,
Attorney in fact for JOHN M. MUSCHETT.
Dumfries, Dec. 9, [11] dts.

To be Hired
FOT THE ENSUING YEAR,
TWO *NEGRO MEN*, the one an excellent house servant and carriage driver, the other a blacksmith.—Apply to the Printer.
December 30. d10t

HEMP FOR SALE.
I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time
Bryan Hampson.
December 30.

NOTICE.
I WISH to hire for the ensuing year, twenty able bodied *NEGRO MEN*, to be employed on the Little River Turnpike Road.—Good usage, liberal wages, and punctual payment may be relied on.
R. Ratcliffe,
Agent for L. R. T. Company.
December 30. d

Joseph H. Mandeville,
KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,
Has for Sale,
Muscevado SUGAR in hhds. and bls. various qualities
Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS
COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hhds.
Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS
Port, Madeira, Claret, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga } WINES
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island and New-England } RUM
Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap, Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.
ALSO,
A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;
HAS RECEIVED,
6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality
1½ ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes Imperial, Young Hyson, & Hyson-skin, *TEAS,*
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 blls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
70 lb. Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
30 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket salt.
Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.
Nov 16 d

Valuable *Property for Sale.*
TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Colombia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayrette and Payne-streets.
A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to
James Patton.
June 22. 2awtf

MILITARY LIBRARY,
NO. 1.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
For sale, by
ROBERT GRAY.
January 5. 3t

Wanted to Hire,
A *NEGRO GIRL* from 12 to 16 years of age, of good character; for which liberal wages will be given. One from the country would be preferred
Apply to the Printer.
January 5. d10t

CHEESE, &c.
Just received and for sale by *Wadsworth* and *Butler*, 15 caks and 26 boxes excellent Cheese, and 9 half barrels Pig Pork.
January 5. 3t

Public Sale.
On WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises,
Several valuable Lots Ground,
situated on the corner of Fairfax and Duke-streets.—Terms will be made known at the place of sale.
P. G. Marsteller.
January 4. dts

JOHN HAYRE,
Taylor and Habit-Maker,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of this town and the public in general, that he has just commenced the above business in Prince-street, next door to the post-office, where he solicits the patronage of a generous public.
Jan. 4 3t*

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE partnership heretofore carried on in this place, under the firm of *Roberts & Griffith*, ceased by its own limitation on the 31st ult. As it is necessary to close the business of the concern with all convenient dispatch, all persons indebted to them are requested to make speedy payment to *John Roberts*, who is authorised to settle the affairs of the partnership, and by whom the business will in future be conducted.
John Roberts,
Samuel G. Griffith.
January 4. ed1w&1aw4w

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*
ELOPED from the town of Alexandria, on Christmas day,
A Negro Man named Ben,
Belonging to Mrs. Fendall;
AGED about 21 years, tall, straight and spare in his form, with hollow eyes, short nose, head long and projecting behind, full high forehead, a small scar on one of his legs, supposed the left leg; he is somewhat timid, answers quickly when spoken to and sometimes stammers a little, by trade a gardener, but he has been lately employed in Mr. Moore's sugar refinery in Alexandria, and it is probable can read and write. Had on and took with him a variety of clothing, which as well as his name, he will probably change. It is supposed he has taken the road to Baltimore. Ten Dollars will be given, if he is taken up in this neighborhood, or the above reward, if more than twenty miles from Alexandria.
Edmund I. Lee.
January 4.

ROBERT GRAY,
Has just received and for Sale,
The following BOOKS:
The American Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Science, for 1806—7. Vol. 1st. Price $3 25.
Memoirs of illustrious and celebrated Women, of all ages and countries. 3 vols. 8vo. $7 50.
The Father and Daughter, a Tale. By Mrs. Opie, author of Simple Tales. Price 87 and half cents.
Stultifera Navis; the Modern Ship of Fools: a new satirical work. Price $1 25.
Geographical Compilation. 2 vol. Price $2 50.
Ladies' and gentlemans' Pocket Almanack, for the year 1808, in Morocco and Sheep Binding. Price $1 25 and 75 cents.
Cavalry Discipline. Price 62 and half cts.
Doctor Rees's New Cyclopaedia Vol. 6th, part 1st. Vol. 6th, part 2d. is expected by the next arrival from Philadelphia.
December 21.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

DEBATE

On the bill from the Senate for making appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats for the protection of our ports and harbors.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. ELLIOT. When a humble and uninfluential individual, voluntarily isolating himself from the several great parties that divide, distract, and ruin our devoted and degraded country—our devoted and degraded country—I repeat the expression, sir, for I know it to be as consonant to the rules of order as I shall prove it to be incontestibly true—when such an individual rises to deliver his sentiments upon an important subject of national concern, it would seem that the singularity of his situation might attract attention, however deficient he may be in the solid powers of argument, or the brilliant ones of eloquence. But these are inauspicious times—these are not the *mollia tempora fandi*, the soft seasons of persuasion, the calm hours of peace. They are times of alarm and denunciation. For myself, peculiar and almost irresistible reasons would impel me to continue silent, not only this day, but for the short remainder of my political existence. But there are periods when silence is almost equivalent to an abandonment of duty. Private afflictions, as inconceivable by others as they are indescribable by myself, were I disposed to describe them, indispose me from political exertion. There are times, however, when even the most refined feelings of the human heart should give place to the sublime energies of the human mind; when imperious duty calls, the latter should be exerted, even if it be only that the former, when the great effort is over, should resume their empire with more exquisite sensibility.

The present is one of those great crisis that rarely occur in the annals of nations. It is, indeed, a crisis of most awful moment. Our political day of hope, and joy, and peace, is suddenly overcast with thick and dark clouds. In the language of sacred and oriental poetry, it is a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness, as the morning spread upon the mountains.

I must be indulged in a few more preliminary remarks, before I proceed to that connected but perhaps not systematic view which it is my intention to take of the subject under consideration. I have never risen upon this floor to recite by rote a written declamation; but every one who speaks here owes it to those who hear him, and to his country, to have deeply studied his subject. I have therefore availed myself of all the information which I could possibly obtain upon the subject of gun-boats. In the course of my remarks, I may be led to describe certain classes, and orders, and genera, and species, and varieties, of political characters, whose inauspicious influence, at the present moment, may entitle them to attention. I may describe them with fidelity, and my duty to my country would require that I should endeavor to deliver them, bound hand and foot, to the contempt and indignation of their country and posterity. Still, I can most cordially reciprocate the declaration made the other day from a most respectable member (Mr. Randolph) that I am the personal enemy of no man; and would to God that no man was my personal enemy! But though we may wish for peace with all men, there are certain sacred public duties which must be performed at all events.

In casting my eye over the various documents upon the table, my attention is for the moment attracted by one which has been placed upon it this morning, a report from the committee of revisal and unfinished business, upon matters undetermined at the last session. In this I find mention made of several propositions upon the subject of the defence of the nation, which I had the honor then to propose, and which it was not the pleasure of the house then to act upon. Propositions of a similar character, so far as respects the fortification of the ports and harbors, the organization and arming of the militia, and the equipment of the frigates, it is now hinted, will be carried into effect during the present session. I am happy that my doctrines are becoming popular, and that there is some prospect of their adoption. But it is because I fear and indeed believe, that the present bill is pressed upon us for the purpose of superceding every measure of national defence which would comport with the true interest and the honor of the nation, that I am so decidedly opposed to it, and that I consider the republic degraded, by the substitution of a weak and miserable policy for measures of a manly and magnanimous character, at a crisis which peculiarly requires them.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

Senate of the United States.

Mr. Adams, from the committee appointed to enquire whether it be compatible with the honor and privileges of this house that John Smith, a senator from the state of Ohio, against whom bills of indictment were found at the circuit court of Virginia, held at Richmond, in August last, for treason and misdemeanor, shall be permitted any longer to have a seat therein, and to enquire into all the facts regarding the conduct of Mr. Smith as an alledged associate of Aaron Burr, and report the same to the senate, submit the following

REPORT:

Your committee are of opinion that the conspiracy of Aaron Burr and his associates against the peace, union and liberties of these states, is of such a character, and that its existence is established by such a mass of concurring and mutually corroborative testimony, that it is incompatible not only with the honor and privileges of this house, but with the deepest interests of this nation, that any person engaged in it should be permitted to hold a seat in the senate of the U. S.

Whether the facts, of which the committee submit herewith such evidence, as under the order of the senate they have been able to collect, are sufficient to substantiate the participation of Mr. Smith in that conspiracy, or not, will remain for the senate to decide.

The committee submit also to the consideration of the senate the correspondence between Mr. Smith & them through their chairman in the course of their meetings. The committee have never conceived themselves invested with authority to try Mr. Smith. Their charge was to report an opinion relating to the honor and privileges of the senate, and the facts relating to the conduct of Mr. Smith. Their opinion indeed cannot be expressed in relation to the privileges of the senate, without relating at the same time to Mr. Smith's right of holding a seat in this body; but in that respect the authority of the committee extends only to proposal, and not to decision; but as he manifested a great solicitude to be heard before them, they obtained permission from the senate to admit his attendance, communicated to him the evidence in their possession, by which he was inculpated; furnished him in writing with the questions arising from it, which appeared to them material, and received from him the information and explanations herewith submitted as part of the facts reported. But Mr. Smith has claimed as a right to be heard in his defence by counsel, to have compulsory process for witnesses, and to be confronted with his accusers, as if the committee had been a circuit court of the U. S. but it is before the senate itself that your committee conceived it just and proper that Mr. Smith's defence of himself should be heard; nor have they conceived themselves bound in this enquiry by any other rules than those of neutral justice and equity due to a brother senator on the one part, and to their country on the other.

Mr. Smith represents himself on this enquiry as solitary, friendless and unskilled, contending for rights which he intimates are denied him, and the defender of senatorial privileges, which he seems apprehensive will be refused him by senators, liable so long as they hold their offices to have his case made their own. The committee are not unaware that in the vicissitudes of human events, no member of this body can be sure that his conduct will never be made a subject of enquiry and decision before the assembly to which he belongs. They are aware that in the course of proceeding, which the senate may now sanction, its members are marking out a precedent which may hereafter apply to themselves; they are sensible that the principles upon which they have acted, ought to have the same operation upon their own claims to privileges as upon those of Mr. Smith, the same relation to the rights of their constituents, which they have to those of the legislature which he represents. They have deemed it their duty to advance in the progress of their enquiry with peculiar care and deliberation. They have dealt out to Mr. Smith that measure which under the supposition of similar circumstances they would be content to find imparted to themselves, and they have no hesitation in declaring, that under such imputations, colored by such evidence, they should hold it a sacred obligation to themselves, to their fellow senators, and to their country, to meet them by direct, unconditional acknowledgment or denial, without seeking a refuge from the broad face of day, in the labyrinth of technical forms.

In examining the question whether these forms of judicial proceedings, or the rules of judicial evidence, can or ought to be applied to the exercise of that censorial authority which the senate of the U. S. possesses over the conduct of its members, let us assume, as the test of their application either the dictates of unlettered reason, the letter and spirit of the constitution, or precedents, domestic or foreign, your committee believe that the result will be the same—That the power of expelling a member must in its nature be discretionary, and in its exercise always more summary than the tardy process of judicial tribunals.

The power of expelling a member for misconduct results on the principles of common sense, from the interest of the nation, that the high trust of legislation should be invested in pure hands. Where the trust is elective it is not to be presumed that the constituent body will commit the deposit to the keeping of worthless characters. But when a man, whom his fellow citizens have honored with their confidence, on the pledge of a spotless reputation, has degraded himself by the commission of infamous crimes, which become suddenly and unexpectedly revealed to the world, defective indeed would be that institution which should be impotent to discard from its bosom the contagion of such a member; which should have no remedy of amputation to apply until the poison had reached the heart.

The question upon the trial of a criminal cause, before the courts of common law is not between guilt and innocence, but between guilt and the possibility of innocence. If a doubt can possibly be raised either by the ingenuity of the party or of his counsel or by the operation of general rules in their unforeseen application to particular cases, that doubt must be decisive for acquittal, and the verdict of not guilty, perhaps in nine cases out of ten, means no more than that the guilt of the party has not been demonstrated in the precise, specific and narrow forms prescribed by law. The humane spirit of the laws multiplies the barriers for the protection of innocence, and freely admits that these barriers may be abused for the shelter of guilt. It avows a strong partiality favorable to the person upon trial and acknowledges the preference that ten guilty should escape rather than one innocent suffer. The interest of the public that a particular crime should be punished is but as one to ten, compared with the interest of the party that innocence should be spared. Acquittal only restores the party to the common rights of every other citizen—It restores him to no public trust—It invests him with no public confidence—it substitutes the sentence of mercy for the doom of justice, and to the eyes of impartial reason, in the great majority of cases, must be considered rather as a pardon than a justification.

But when a member of a legislative body lies under the imputation of aggravated offences, and the determination upon his cause can operate only to remove him from a station of extensive powers, and important trust, this disproportion between the interest of the public and the interest of the individual disappears; if any disproportion exists it is of an opposite kind. It is *not* better that ten traitors should be members of this Senate, than that one innocent man should suffer expulsion. In either case, no doubt the evil would be great. But in the former it would strike at the vitals of the nation—in the latter it might though deeply to be lamented only be the calamity of an individual.

By the letter of the constitution, the power of expelling a member is given to each of the two houses of congress, without any limitation other than that which requires a concurrence of two thirds of the votes to give effect. The spirit of the constitution is perhaps in no respect more remarkable, than in the solicitude which it has manifested, to secure the purity of the legislature, by that of the elements of its composition. A qualification of age is make necessary for the members to ensure the maturity of their judgment. A qualification of long citizenship to ensure a community of interests and affections between them and their country. A qualification of residence to provide a sympathy between every member and the portion of the union from which he is delegated.—And to guard, as far as regulation can guard, against every bias of personal interest, and every hazard of interfering duties, it has made every member of congress ineligible to office which he contributed to create, and every officer of the union incapable of holding a seat in congress. Yet in the midst of all this anxious providence of legislative virtue, it has not authorised the constituent body to recall in any case its representative. It has not subjected him to removal by impeachment—and when the darling of the people's choice has become their deadliest foe, can it enter the imagination of a reasonable man, that the sanctuary of their legislation must remain polluted with his presence, until a court of common law with its pace of snail can ascertain, whether his crime was committed on the right or on the left bank of a river——whether a shade of difference can be found between the words of the charge and the words of the proof—whether the witnesses of his guilt should or should not be heard by his jury—and whether he was punishable, because present at an overt act, or intangible to public justice, because he only contrived and prepared it. Is it conceivable that a traitor to that country, which has loaded him with favors, guilty to the common understanding of all mankind, should be suffered to return unquestioned to that post of honor and confidence, where in the zenith of his good fame, he had been placed by the esteem of his countrymen, and in defiance of their wishes, in mockery of their fears, surrounded by public indignation, but inadmissible to its bolt, pursue the purposes of treason in the heart of the national councils? Must the assembled rulers of the land listen with calmness and indifference, session after session, to the voice of notorious infamy, until the sluggard step of municipal justice can overtake his enormities? Must they tamely see the lives and fortunes of millions, the safety of present and future ages, depending upon his vote, recorded with theirs, merely because the abused benignity of general maxims, may have remitted to him the forfeiture of his life?

Such in very supposable cases would be the unavoidable consequences of a principle which should offer the crutches of judicial tribunals as an apology for crippling the Congressional power of expulsion. Far different in the opinion of your committee is the spirit of our constitution. They believe that the very purpose for which this power was given, was to preserve the legislature from the first approaches of infection. That it was made discretionary because it could not exist under the procrastination of general rules—That its process must be summary because it would be rendered nugatory by delay.

Passing from the constitutional view of the subject, to that which is afforded by the authority of precedent, your committee find that since the establishment of our present national legislature there has been but one example of expulsion from the senate—In that case, the member implicated was called upon in the first instance, to answer whether he was the author of a letter, the *copy* of which only was produced, and the writing of which was the cause of his expulsion. He was afterwards requested to declare whether he was the author of the letter itself, and declining in both cases to answer, the fact of his having written it was established by a comparison of his hand writing, and by the belief of persons who had seen him write, upon inspection of the letter. In all these points the committee perceive the admission of a species of evidence, which in courts of criminal jurisdiction would be excluded—and in the resolution of expulsion the Senate declared the person inculpated *guilty of a high misdemeanor*, although no presentment or indictment had been found against him, and no prosecution at law was ever commenced upon the case.

This event occurred in July 1797. About fifteen months before that time, on application from the legislature of Kentucky, requesting an investigation by the Senate, of a charge against one of the members from that state of perjury, which had been made in certain newspaper publications, but for which no prosecution had been commenced, the Senate did adopt by a majority of 16 votes to 8, the report of a committee, purporting that the senate had no jurisdiction to try the charge, and that the memorial of the Kentucky legislature should be dismissed. There were indeed very sufficient reasons of a different kind assigned in the same report, for not pursuing the investigation in that particular case any further, and your committee believe, that in the reasoning of that report, some principles were assumed and some inferences drawn, which were altogether unnecessary for the determination of that case, which were adopted without a full consideration of all their consequences, and the inaccuracy of which was clearly proved by the departure from them in the instance which was so soon afterwards to take place. It was the first time that the question of expulsion had ever been agitated in Congress, since the adoption of the constitution. And the subject being thus entirely new, was considered perhaps too much with reference to the particular circumstances of the moment, and not enough upon the numerous contingencies to which the general question might apply. Your committee state this opinion with some confidence, because, of the sixteen senators who in March, 1796, voted for the report, dismissing the memorial of the Kentucky legislature, eleven, on the subsequent occasion in July 1797, voted also for that report, which concluded with a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Blount. The other five were no longer present in the Senate—yet in

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Blount. The other fa
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the principles advanced in the first report, had been assumed as the ground of proceeding at the latter period, the Senate would have been as impotent of jurisdiction upon the offence of Mr. Blount, as they had supposed themselves upon the allegation against Mr. Marshall.

Those parts of the fifth and sixth articles amendatory of the constitution, upon which the report in the case of Mr. Marshall appears to rely for taking away the jurisdiction of the Senate, your committee suppose can only be understood as referring to prosecutions at law. To suppose that they were intended as restrictions upon powers expressly granted by the constituti. on to the legislature or either of its branches, would in a manner annihilate the power of impeachment, as well as that of expulsion. It would lead to the absurd conclusion that the authority given for the purpose of removing iniquity from the seats of power, should be denied its exercise, in precisely those cases which most loudly call for its energies. It would present the singular spectacle of a legislature vested with powers of expelling its members of impeaching removing and disqualifying pub licofficers, for trivial transgressions beneath the cognizance of the law, yet forbidden to exert them against capital or infamous crimes.

Those two articles were in substance borrowed from similar regulations contained in that justly celebrated statute, which for so many ages has been distinguished by the name of the great charter of England. Yet in that country were they are recognized as the most solid foundation of the liberties of the nation, they have never been considered as interfering with the power of expelling a member, exercised at all times by the house of commons; a power which there however rests only upon parliamentary usage, and has never been bestowed as in the constitution of the U. S. by any act of supreme legislation. From a number of precedents which have been consulted it is found that the exercise of this authority there has always been discretionary, and its process always far otherwise compendious, than in the prosecutions before the judicial courts. So far indeed have they been from supposing a conviction at law necessary to precede a vote of expulsion, that in one instance a resolution to demand a prosecution appears immediately after the adoption of the resolution to expel. In numerous cases the member submits to examination, adduces evidence in his favor, and has evidence produced against him, with or without formal authentication; and the discretion of the house is not even restricted by the necessary concurrence of more than a bare majority of the votes.

The provision in our constitution which forbids the expulsion of a member, by an ordinary majority, and requires for this act of rigorous and painful duty, the assent of two thirds, your committee consider, as a wise and sufficient guard against the possible abuse of this legislative discretion. In times of heat and violent party spirit, the rights of the minority might not always be duly respected if a bare majority could expel their members, under no other control than that of their own discretion. The operation of this rule is of great efficacy both over the proceedings of the whole body, and over the conduct of every individual member. The times when the most violent struggles of contending parties occur, when the conflict of opposite passions is most prone to excess, are precisely the times when the numbers are most equally divided. When the majority amounts to two thirds, the security in its own strength is of itself a guard against extraordinary stretches of power. When the minority dwindles to the proportion of one third, its consciousness of weakness dissuades from any attempts, to encroach upon the rights of the majority which might provoke retaliation. But if expulsion were admissible only as a sequel to the issue of a legal prosecution, or upon the same principles and forms of testimony, which are established in the criminal courts, your committee can see no possible reason why it should be rendered still more imbecile by the requisition of two thirds to give it effect.

It is now the duty of your committee to apply the principles which they have here endeavored to settle and elucidate, to the particular case upon which the senate have directed them to report. The bills of indictment found against Mr. Smith, at the late session of the circuit court of the U. S. at Richmond (copies of which are herewith submitted) are precisely similar to those found against Aaron Burr. From the volume of printed evidence communicated by the president of the U. S. to congress, relating to the trial of Aaron Burr, it appears that a great part of the testimony which was essential to the conviction upon the indictment for treason was withheld from the jury, upon an opinion of the court that Aaron Burr, not having been *present* at the overt act of treason alledged in the indictment, no testimony relative to his conduct or declarations elsewhere, & subsequent to the transactions on Blannerhassets island, could be admitted—and in consequence of this suppression of evidence, the traverse jury found a verdict "that Aaron Burr was not proved to be guilty under that indictment by any evidence submitted to them." It was also an opinion of the court that none of the transactions of which evidence was given on the trials of Aaron Burr did amount to an overt act of *levying war* and of course that they did not amount to treason. These decisions forming the basis of the issue upon the trials of Burr, anticipated the event which must await the trials of the bills against Mr. Smith, who, from the circumstances of his case, must have been entitled to the benefit of their application: they were the sole inducements upon which the counsel for the U. S. abandoned the prosecution against him.

Your committee are not disposed now to question the correctness of these decisions, on a case of *treason*, before a court of criminal jurisdiction. But whether the transactions proved against Aaron Burr did or did not amount in technical language to an overt act of levying war, your committee have not a scruple of doubt upon their minds, that but for the vigilance and energy of the government, and of faithful citizens under its directions, in arresting their progress, and in crushing his designs, they would in a very short lapse of time have terminated not only in war, but in war of the most horrible description—in war at once foreign & domestic. As little hesitation have your com. in saying, that if the daylight of evidence, combining one vast complicated intention, with overt acts innumerable, be not excluded from the mind by the curtain of artificial rules, the simplest understanding cannot but see, what the subtlest understanding cannot disguise—crimes before which ordinary treason whitens into virtue; crimes of which war is the mildest feature. The debauchment of our army; the plunder and devastation of our own and of foreign [illegible] of our national union, and the root of interminable civil war, were but the means of individual aggrandisement; the steps to projected usurpation. If the ingenuity of a deamon were tasked to weave into one composition all the great moral and political evils which could be inflicted upon the people of these states, it could produce nothing more than a texture of war, dismemberment and despotism. Of these designs, a grand jury, composed of characters as respectable as this nation can boast, have upon the solemnity of their oaths, charged J. Smith with being an accomplice. The reasons upon which the trial of this charge has not been submitted to the verdict of a jury, have been shewn by your committee, and are proved by the letter from the attorney of the United States for the district of Virginia, herewith reported. And your committee are of opinion that the dereliction of the prosecution, on these grounds, cannot in the slightest degree remove the imputations which the accusation of the grand jury have brought to the door of Mr. Smith.

Your committee will not permit themselves to comment upon the testimony which they submit herewith to the Senate—nor upon the answers which Mr. Smith has given as sufficient for his justification. Desirous as the committee have been that this justification might be complete, anxiously as they wished for an opportunity of declaring their belief of his innocence, they can neither control nor dissemble the operation of the evidence upon their minds, and however painful to their feelings, they find themselves bompelled by a sense of duty paramount to every other consideration, to submit to the Senate for their consideration, the following resolution.

Resolved, That John Smith a Senator from the state of Ohio, by his participation in the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, against the *peace, union* and *liberties* of the people of the U. S. has been guilty of conduct incompatible with his duty and station as a senator of the U. S. and that he be therefor, and hereby is expelled from the Senate of the U. States.

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives, on Thursday next the seventh instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*

January 4. [5] 3taw4w

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6.

☞ Having been under the neceſſity of employing another perſon to carry this *Paper* in part of the Town; the Editor will thank ſuch as are neglected, to give information at the office, that the procedure may be corrected.

The sloop Henry, Seth Burke, master of and for Providence, from Alexandria, with a cargo of 500 barrels of flour, was cast away on Wednesday evening the 16th inst near the light house on Beaver tail—crew saved—the vessel with a small part of the cargo will be lost. *Norfolk paper.*

In the house of representatives of the U. S. on Tuesday the 29th ultimo, Mr. Bassett made the following motion:

Whereas the constitution of the U. S. provides, that no officer of the government shall be eligible to a seat in either house of congress, thereby establishing the genuine republican principle, that the members of the representative body should be exempt from every improper bias; and as it is the bounden duty of the representatives of the people, to give the fullest effect to constitutional principles.

Resolved, That provisions ought to be made by law to prohibit the officers of government from making any contract on behalf of the U. S. with any person being a member of either house of congress, or with any other person, for his or their use.

Resolved, That every contract hereafter to be made, on the part of the government of the United States shall contain a clause or condition to render the contract absolutely void if the contractor should be a member of either house of congress.

Resolved, That any officer infringing the foregoing provisions, ought to be punished by removal from office, and incapacity of ever after holding any office whatever.

The bill supplementary to the act laying an embargo (which was this day ordered to be engrossed) was read the third time.

Mr. Dana said, that he was opposed to [illegible] because he was against an embargo, but he objected to it on grounds which he tho't entitled to the attention of the house. His principal objection was to the first section. By that section, no vessel licensed for the coasting trade was allowed to depart, without first giving bond to double the amount of vessel & cargo. This restriction on vessels engaged in the coasting trade was peculiarly burdensome and severe; and would subject them to pains and penalties far more rigorous and intolerable than the principles of an embargo required. Every port in the U. S. was either a port of entry or delivery: he was willing, however, to believe that the word 'port' here meant a custom house district. What was the consequence? *The coasting vessels would have to give this bond every time they went from one port to another* which some perhaps might do once or twice a week. He thought this peculiarly hard, particularly at a time when there was such a total stagnation of business, and when we ought rather to encourage the coasting trade as much as possible, instead of imposing restrictions upon it. By this section a vessel could not go from Burlington (N. J.) to Philadelphia, nor from N. York to Paulus Hook or Hudson, and vice versa, without first giving bond to the amount of double the value of vessel and cargo: even the packets from Philadelphia to N. York, &c. would have to do it. He mentioned a number of other places, and said he hoped the house would not impose such restrictions. He concluded by calling for the ayes and noes on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Macon said, he also should vote against the bill, but not for the reasons assigned by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana.) He thought the provisions of the bill were not sufficiently strict, and that it would tend to destroy all the benefits to be derived from an embargo.

The question was then taken by ayes and noes, and the bill passed, ayes 73—nays 22.

By a gentleman just arrived from the south, we are told that he met, between the Saluda mountain and Madison court house, 11,291 hogs going to market; that he also met 35 droves of horses, averaging about 25 in each drove.

Although it is estimated that we have sent at least 100 000 hogs to foreign markets, yet pork now sells in Lexington at from 2 and a half to 3 dollars per hundred. [*Lexington (Ken.) paper.*

About five miles distance from Bombay, in the East-Indies, is a small island which contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. At the foot of a hill, near the landing place, you see the figure of an elephant, of a natural size, cut coarsely in stone. An easy slope then leads you to the portal of a magnificent temple, hewn out of the solid rock. It is an oblong, eighty feet long, and forty broad. The roof, which is ten feet high, is cut flat, and supported by regular rows of pillars, with capitals resembling round cushions, as impressed by the incumbent mountain. At the farther end are three gigantic statues which are mutilated by the Portuguese when this island was in their possession. It now belongs to the English, and is called Elephanta.

A resolution is now before the legislature of Pennsylvania, to take from the judicial courts the right of deciding on the admissibility of testimony, and to give it to the jury.—May the trial by jury and the known and long established rights of the courts, *walk unhurt through that flame* which unhappily rages in Pennsylvania, and which threatens to consume the most valuable institutions that the world has yet discovered for the preservation of life, liberty, and property!

The operation of a law, embracing the resolution, would be this—A, a juror, objects to the admisibility of B's testimony; C, a juror, thinks it admissible, The jury must decide the qustion, and to decision deliberation is necessary. Here then we have twelve men arguing on the admissibility of testimony, and when and how they would decide, God only knows. In the mean time the judges sit upon the bench as so many cyphers, listening to the unlearned discourses, and possibly, unintelligible jargon of the jury. Is such a state of things desirable? I put the question to calm and rational men; to those who know what liberty is, and who love it, and not to those firebrands who knowing but little, yet thinking that they are promoting miserable party interests, would ignorantly and unconsciously beat down the props and pillars of genuine and substantial freedom.

Cheethams American Citizen.

Public Sale.

Will be added to Friday's Sales,

A large and general assortment of *Nurenberg Toys*, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

January 6.

Public Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises,

Several valuable Lots Ground, situated on the corner of Fairfax and Duke-streets.—Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

January 6. dts

☞ The Proprietor of the *Aexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing,—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

PERFORMANCE.

The *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* of ALEXANDRIA, are most respectfully informed that on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

At Mr. *John Hedgskins* Tavern;

Will be presented an ENTERTAINMENT consisting of *Songs, Figures, &c.*

BY MR. SICKETS, lately from New-York.

In the course of the pertormance Mr. S. will sing the following songs.

A Favorite Laughing Song—I'de Laugh at my Grannum—O dear, I'me so pleased.—*Also* a Comic Song, called, Murder in Irish—with several others, Particulars to be expressed in the bills for the day.

☞ Admittance 50 Cents, Children half price.

January 2. d.

ISAAC M'PHERSON

HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Of the Manufactory of the Old Three Kings, that are warranted good, are purchased with cash, and sold at a small profit.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of good quality and a sufficient number of hands to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a short notice, No. 30, Fayette-street, Baltimore.

11th mo. 23. 2aw18t

A List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE
ALEXANDRIA, Ca.
Dec. 31st, 1807.

A
Lucy Addison,
Richard Arrell,
Anthony Addison, 2
John Addison,
Mary B. Addison,

B.
John Bowen,
Wm Bowling,
Benjamin Bell,
Ann Bowling,
James Bishop,
Seth Burke,
James Brandon,
Ann Bayne,
Elisa Bailey, 2
William Bladen
Abner Bahler.

C.
James Carter,
Wm S. Colquhoun,
Beale Clements.
Overton Carr,
John Conway,
Sarah Coffin,
Wm. Carlile,
Samuel Craig,
John B. Cutting,
Jacob Curtis,
George Cozzens,
John W. Custin,
George S. Coleman,
The Commandant of the 60th regiment.

D
Thomas P. Danell,
Edward Duling,
Daniel Dulany, jun.
Mr. Dunbar,
Jonathan Deuty,
John Dunlap.

E.
John C. Enlers,
Robert Elvidge, 2.

F.
John Foster, 2,
Gregory Fosdick,
Nancy Fletcher,
Mary Fo[illegible]
James Foster,
James Finick,
John Frost.

G.
James Green,
Mr. Gillies,
[illegible] Grant,
[illegible]rgis Garner,
Henry Gunnell,
Mary Grinnelds,
Bernard Ghequiere,
Hugh Green,

H.
[illegible]ah Hambleton
[illegible] Hesselius,
[illegible] Samuel Har-
[illegible] Hall,
Elisha [illegible] Hall
Jane Hunter
Ann G. Hanter,
Capt. Gilbert How-
James Hutchin,
John Andre Housemaan.

I.
Joseph D Iough,
[illegible]nn Jacks, 2
[illegible]n Jones,
[illegible] G, Johnston,
Capt John Jencks,
Hannah Jarrot,
Miss Jarber,

K-
John Kemp,
Wm. Kenner,
John Keighler,
John Keene.

L.
Col Tobias Lear,
Mrs J Lathan,
Prince Lovell,
Ritche Leonard,
Wm Linton,
S J. Lewis,
Alfred B Lee,
Wm Lowry, & Co,
Wm Lane sen.
John Lainett,

M,
Colin M'Ive
Wm Mundry,
James S Morsell,
Mr. M'Danel,
Lewis Morris, jun.
Susannah Martin, 2
George Mason,
Agnes M'Clean,

N
Benjamin

O
James Otway,

P
Wm Portlock, 2
Rebecca Potter,
Thomas Peebles,
David Peters,
Capt Arthur M Potter,
John H Peyton,
Robert Purvines,

R
John G Richter,
Richard Ratcliffe,
Alpheus Robinson,
Capt Roab,
James M. Robinson,
Elisha Riggs, 2
Mary Ann Ramsay,

S
Andrew Stall, 3
Eliza Schnebly,
David Sanders,
Wm Stoops,
David W. Sackrider,
[illegible]e F. Strass,
[illegible]e Sutton,
Moses Smith,
Capt. Wm. Silver,
Barbara Shreeve,
Thomas Shipley,
John C. Scott,

T
Joseph Thorn,
Mrs. Tucker,
Daniel Taylor,

V
Henry Veazie,
Robert Vincent,
Thompson Violet.

W.
John S. Williams
Charles Winslow
Eliza Williams
John West
Joseph Wise
Thomas Williamson
John Willett
Philip Wanton, 3

W. Craik, P. M.
eo3t

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he continues to carry on as usual, at his house on Royal-street near the market, the business of a White-Smith, Lock-Smith, Cutler Bellhanger, Elastic Trussmaker, Gun & Pistol Barrel, Browning, Blueing & Polishing in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to. All kinds of house work in the Smith line done in the neatest manner at the shortest notice, by

Caleb Heffey.

Nov. 26. S3m

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek,
December 9.—[15.] } lawtf

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M.

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Soal Leather of extra nice quality
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

☞ Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31. d

The Subscribers

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russol, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

[illegible] a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkie county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shee-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

April 25. w&stf

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
} WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
} TEAS *of good quality.*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in [illegible]
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
} *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
} *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

Five Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday evening last, a Negro Man named HAMP[illegible] about five feet ten inches high, twenty-[illegible] years of age, slender made and a likely fellow. Had on when he went away a blue roundabout jacket and pantaloons, striped swansdown waistcoat, and it is supposed took with him sundry other clothes. It is expected he has gone to Georgetown or Washington. The above reward will be given for apprehending said fellow and reasonable charges if brought home.

John Gadsby.

December 29. 1aw3t

☞ A good House Servant wanted.

LANDING

From the schooner Freigher, captain Thomas, from Portland and for sale by
Lawrason & Fowle,

40,000 feet lumber,
100 bbls. New England rum,
50 boxes mould candles,
100 sides soal leather,
50 quintals cod fish,
20 casks cheese,
20 boxes chocolate.

IN STORE,

5 tons St. Petersbug clean hemp,
3 bales plains,
2 do [illegible] cottons,
100 doz. English sewing twine,
1500 sides red soal leather,
10 chests young hyson tea,
20 pipes Holland gin,
6 do. Bordeaux bandy,
6 hhds. New England rum,
300 boxes brown soap,
50 do. mould candles,
50 do. chocolate,
30 do. Havanna Sugar,
Hogsheads and barrels refining sugar,
Half barrel and keds beef,
30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Fairfax, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 15th day of January next, on the premises—

Two tracts of Land, with the appurtenances, containing together about nineteen hundred and seventy acres, or so much theryof as may be necessary to raise the sum of about two hundred pounds;—which said tracts are situated in the county of Fairfax and are parts of what is commonly called the *Ravensworth Tract of Land.*—One of these tracts is in the possession of Augustine [illegible] Smith, Esq. and is the tract on which he at present resides—the other is in the possession of Doctor Henry Rose.

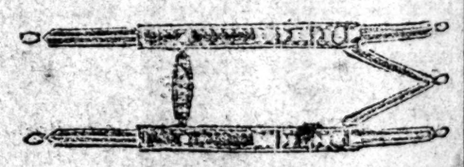
The lands will be sold in lots which will be designated on the day of sale, and the sum to be then raised will also be precisely stated. The meeting of the Commissioners will be at the upper Turnpike Gate upon the turnpike road, about 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Wm. Payne,
Wm. Deneale,
Geo. Summers,
Thomson Mason,
Rich'd. M. Scott.

Dec. 8. ts

☞ THE Court having been satisfied that the decree under which the above Sale was advertised was erroneous, and that not more than £26, 3s 9d. with interest from the first day of August last, was due to BATTAILE FITZHUGH, have awarded an injunction prohibiting him from proceeding for more than that sum, that balance is now paid, and was repeatedly tendered before the awarding of this injunction. HENRY ROSE.

Dec. 23.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25 d6m.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

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(For the Proprietor.)

wholesale purchasers may be